REV-01
BLB/02/07

2025/06

BALLB
EIGHTH SEMESTER
MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS & ANTI TRUST LAWS
BLB – 806 H_6 BL
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: *1×20=20*

1. What is a Merger?
   a. The combination of two or more companies into a single entity.
   b. The purchase of one company by another.
   c. The sale of company assets.
   d. The exchange of stocks between companies.

2. A merger between two companies in the same industry and market is called____.
   a. Vertical merger .
   b. Horizontal merger.
   c. Conglomerate merger
   d. Concentric merger.

3. Which of the following is typically the biggest challenge in post –merger integration?
   a. Technology integration.
   b. Financial integration
   c. Cultural integration
   d. Legal integration.

4. The loss of key employees following a merger is known as ____.
   a. Integration
   b. Post-merger attrition.
   c. Talent flight.
   d. Brain drain.

5. Due diligence in M &A primarily focuses on -
   a. Comprehensive evaluation of business, financial and legal aspects
   b. Future growth projections only.
   c. Historical financial performance only
   d. Market share analysis only .

6. Amalgamation is the combination of ___companies into a new entity
   a. Two or more
   b. One only
   c. Only two
   d. None of the above.

7. The primary jurisdiction for company matters are before ____
   a. High Court
   b. NCLT
   c. Supreme Court
   d. Session Court

8. ___is a process where a solvent company's directors and shareholders decide to terminate operation and dissolve the company.
   a. Demerger
   b. Merger
   c. Voluntary Winding up
   d. Amalgamation

9. A ___ merger occurs when a public company allowing the private company to become publicly traded without going through IPO.
   a. Pre merger
   b. Post merger
   c. Demerger
   d. Reverse

10. The common demerger methods-
   a. Spin -of
   b. Split-of
   c. Curve -out
   d. All of the above

11. What is Financial Restructuring?
   a. Changing the physical assets of a company
   b. Completely shutting down a business
   c. Expanding the company's market share
   d. Reorganizing the financial structure to improve performance and solve financial problems

12. What does debt restructuring typically involve?
   a. Modifying the terms of existing debt to make it more manageable
   b. Transferring all debt to a new company
   c. Modifying the terms of existing debt to make it more manageable.
   d. Completely eliminating all company debt

13. Debt-to-equity swap is an example of-
   a. Operational restructuring
   b. Financial restructuring
   c. Strategic restructuring
   d. Market restructuring

14. What is a role of Due diligence ?
   a. To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the financial situation
   b. To completely ignore existing financial problem
   c. To increase company debt
   d. To reduce employee benefits

15. In Financial Restructuring ,what is a "Covenant"
   a. A type of financial insurance.
   b. A method of firing employees
   c. A type of company vehicle
   d. A legal restriction or requirement in a loan agreement.

16. What is the primary difference between a merger and an acquisition?
   a. A merger always involves cash payment while an acquisition involves stock exchange
   b. A merger combines two companies into a new legal entity while an acquisition occurs when one company purchases another
   c. A merger is always friendly while an acquisition is always hostile
   d. A merger is regulated by state law only while acquisition are regulated by federal law only

17. Which of the following best describes a "Horizontal Merger"?
   a. A merger between a supplier and a distributor
   b. A merger between companies in unrelated industries
   c. A merger between competitors in the same industry
   d. A merger between a parent company and its subsidiary.

18. Which U.S. federal agency is primarily responsible for reviewing mergers for antitrust concerns?
    a. Securities and Trade Commission (SEC).
    b. Federal Trade Commission(FTC)and Department of Justice(DOJ).
    c. Federal Reserve Bank.
    d. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau(CFPB).

19. Digital platform mergers have raised new antitrust concerns about-
    a. Exchange rate fluctuations affecting deal values.
    b. Data concentration and network effects.
    c. Environmental impacts of server farms.
    d. Cross-border tax implications.

20. Which of the following is an example of a "Conglomerate Merger"?
    a. Coco-Cola acquiring Pepsi.
    b. Face -book acquiring Instagram.
    c. Amazon acquiring Whole Foods.
    d. A steel manufacturer acquiring an Airline.

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What does the term 'Debt Restructuring' means? Evaluate how debt restructuring works and its benefits or risks. **2+8=10**

2. What are the various types of Mergers? How would you assess the stages for a successful Merger of companies? **5+5=10**

3. What does the term 'Amalgamation' means? State the procedural requirements for amalgamation of Banking and Government companies. **2+8=10**

4. What does the term 'Demerger' means? Discuss its concept and characteristics. **2+8=10**

5. Define the term "Joint Ventures" .Critically explain the reasons of failure of International Joint Ventures (JV). **2+8=10**

6. Define the term 'Merger and Acquisition'. Identify the key advantages and disadvantages concerns, for Merger and Acquisition. **2+8=10**

7. What does the term 'Buy back of shares' means? State the process and implication of share buybacks. **2+8=10**

8. Define the term 'Reduction of Capital' and 'Reorganization of Share Capital'. What are its purposes and reasons for the same, from a corporate governance perspective? **4+6=10**

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